

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. Zinnia/Vinegar	SOURCE Czechoslovakia # 625	DATE OF DOCUMENT 17 August 1950	ANALYST <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
SUBJECT			DATE 30 April 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Information on subject, <u>General Lev PRCHALA</u>, is extracted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <p>The attached copy of a clipping from the Paris Continental Daily Mail of 17 August 1950, has been reported the signing of an agreement on 4 August, 1950 at Munich between General PRCHALA, the emigre Czech rightist, and Dr. Rudolf Lodgman von Auen, a Sudeten-German leader, with regard to the return of Sudeten Germans to the Sudeten region of Czechoslovakia after liberation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>EXILED CZECHS, SUDETENS AGREE</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>BONN OFFERS SUPPORT</u></p> <p>Exiled Czechs and Sudeten-Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia, yesterday announced their intention of working together to "liberate" Czechoslovakia and secure the return of Slovakia and secure the return of the Germans to sudetenland. They advocated the formation of a Central European Federation.</p> <p>Representatives of the two groups in London announced they had agreed to for a Czech-Sudeten German Federal committee.</p> <p>A political agreement had been signed between the Czech National Committee in London and the joint committee for the protection of Sudeten German interests, in Munich.</p> <p>The representatives said members of the West German Government in Bonn had unofficially offered support.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Firm Stand</u></p> <p>The agreement was signed on August 4 in Munich by General Lev PRCHALA, representing the Czech National Committee, and Dr. Rudolf Lodgman von Auen, for the Sudeten-Germans.</p> <p>The agreement stipulates a "firm stand against any totalitarian regime," the establishment of a democratic order in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, based on "the right of national self determination," and voluntary cooperation of both nations on a federative basis after the Czech nation is liberated and the expelled Sudeten-Germans returned to their motherland."</p> <p>It also declares "the theory of collective guilt and vengeance is mutually rejected, but the segregation of the authors and perpetrators of crimes against each of the said nations is claimed by both parties." - Reuter</p>			
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